

Finite Zassenhaus Moufang sets with root groups of even order

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Abstract

In [18] Suzuki classified all Zassenhaus groups of finite odd degree. He showed that such a group is either isomorphic to a Suzuki group or to $\mathrm{PSL}(2, q)$ with q a power of 2. In this paper we give another proof of this result using the language of Moufang sets. More precisely, we show that every Zassenhaus Moufang set having root groups of finite even order is either special and thus isomorphic to the projective line over a finite field of even order or is isomorphic to a Suzuki Moufang set.

Keywords: Moufang sets, Zassenhaus groups, Suzuki groups

1 Introduction

A Moufang set is a set X with $|X| \geq 3$, together with a collection of subgroups $(U_x)_{x \in X}$ acting faithfully on X (called root groups), such that each U_x fixes x and acts regularly on $X \setminus \{x\}$, and such that $U_x^g = U_{x^g}$ for each $x \in X$ and each g in $G^\dagger := \langle U_y \mid y \in X \rangle$, the *little projective group of the Moufang set*. It is immediate from the definition that this group acts doubly transitively on X .

Moufang sets have been introduced by Tits in order to describe the absolutely simple algebraic groups of relative rank one [21]. The concept of a Moufang set is strongly related to the concept of a split BN-pair of rank one. Notice that it is also closely related to the concept of an abstract rank one group due to Timmesfeld [20].

As usual we choose two different elements in X and denote them by ∞ and 0 . Since U_∞ acts regularly on $U := X \setminus \{\infty\}$ it induces a unique group structure on U such that 0 is the neutral element and such that $U \cong U_\infty$ (see [5, Lemma 1.3]). The Moufang set is completely determined by U and an arbitrary element

$\tau \in \text{Sym}(X)$ which interchanges 0 and ∞ and which maps U_∞ onto U_0 . The Moufang set is also denoted by $M(U, \tau)$, see Section 2.

The finite Moufang sets were classified a long time ago using different language. This was done by Hering, Kantor and Seitz [14] (see also the references therein). Their classification uses difficult and long papers such as [19] and [9]. It seems to us that the concept of a Moufang set is the appropriate language to carry out the determination of these groups.

De Medts and Segev ([4] and [16]) gave a new proof using this language under the further condition that the Moufang set is special – for the definition of special see the next section. The goal of this paper is to extend their proof to the finite Zassenhaus Moufang sets and thereby giving a partial answer to Question 3 posed by Segev in [16]. A Moufang set is *Zassenhaus* if G^\dagger is a Zassenhaus group, i.e. if in G^\dagger there is a non-identity element which fixes two elements in X , but only the identity fixes three elements.

The finite Zassenhaus Moufang sets had been determined by Feit [7], Ito [15], Higman [10] and Suzuki [18] in a long proof. There are two families of examples:

$M(\mathbb{F}_q)$: The set X is just the projective line $\mathcal{P}(q)$, q a prime power, and the little projective group is $\text{PSL}(2, q)$ in its natural action on X .

$\text{MSuz}(2^{2n+1})$: This Moufang set is the natural domain for the Suzuki group $\text{Suz}(2^{2n+1})$ with $n \in \mathbb{N}$, see Definition 5.5.

In this paper we give an elementary and short proof of the classification of the finite Zassenhaus Moufang sets with root groups of even order. The latter implies that U contains an involution. We distinguish the two cases according to whether U contains a special involution (see Definition 3.6(b)) or not.

Theorem 1 *Let $M(U, \tau)$ be a finite Zassenhaus Moufang set such that U is of even order. If there is a special involution in U , then $M(U, \tau) = M(q)$ and $G^\dagger \cong \text{PSL}_2(q)$ with $q = |U| = 2^m$ for some m in \mathbb{N} .*

Theorem 2 *Let $M(U, \tau)$ be a finite Zassenhaus Moufang set such that U is of even order. If there is no special involution in U , then $M(U, \tau) = \text{MSuz}(q)$ with $q^2 = |U|$, q an odd power of 2.*

As a corollary we obtain

Corollary 1.1 *Let $M(U, \tau)$ be a finite Zassenhaus Moufang set such that U is of even order. Then one of the following holds:*

- (a) *U is abelian, $M(U, \tau) = M(q)$ and $G^\dagger \cong \text{PSL}_2(q)$ for some even prime power q .*
- (b) *U is a Suzuki 2-group, $M(U, \tau) = \text{MSuz}(q)$ and $G^\dagger = \text{Suz}(q)$ with q an odd power of 2.*

Notice that apart from [16] this paper is one of the first discussing not only special but also non-special Moufang sets.

Notice also that the distinction we make in our main theorems has in fact also been made by Suzuki without using the language of Moufang sets. Our proof differs heavily from Suzuki's - in particular in the case that there is a special involution in U . There is also some hope that some of our arguments can be extended to the case of infinite Zassenhaus Moufang sets.

The proof of Theorem 1 uses only the language of Moufang sets. The strategy is to show that U is an elementary abelian 2-group and then to quote [8] or [4].

The proof of Theorem 2 is at some places a translation of the proof of Suzuki into the language of Moufang sets. Roughly speaking the idea of the proof is first to identify the root group U as a Suzuki 2-group $A(n, \theta)$, see 5.9. Then to determine a partition of U , see 5.17, and to use this partition to determine the action of τ on U , see 5.20.

We had some difficulties to prove that U is a p -group. Special and non-special Moufang sets behave very differently. In a special Moufang set the order of every element of U is a prime number or infinity. This is not true in an arbitrary Moufang set. At this point we quote parts of the proof given by Feit [7] and presented in [13]. We communicated also with Bender who believes that a character-free proof is out of reach [1]. But we managed to show, if U is a nilpotent root group of finite or infinite order, which contains for every $b \in U^\#$ a special involution $a \in Z(U) \cap V_b$, then U is an elementary abelian 2-group and $M(U, \tau)$ is special, see Proposition 3.16.

Moreover, we refer to the classification of Suzuki 2-groups in [10] since we did not want to repeat the arguments given there, which are mainly linear algebra. The rest of the proof is pure Moufang set theory. At some parts it is shorter and more lucid than the original proof of Suzuki in [18]. For example, in Theorem 2 we do not have to compute the class number of the group which turns out to be the Suzuki group.

The paper is organized as follows: In Chapter 2 we introduce the notation we are using. In Chapter 3 we present some facts about Moufang sets. Especially we introduce the concept of special elements and prove some lemmata which we use later. In Chapter 4 we treat Zassenhaus Moufang sets and prove Theorem 1. Then in Chapter 5 we present the definition of and some facts about (generalized) Suzuki Moufang sets, see also [22], and prove Theorem 2. The proof makes use of some nice properties of the Suzuki Moufang sets, for instance that all the involutions in a root group are conjugate. In the final chapter we discuss generalized Suzuki Moufang sets and see that some properties such as that all involutions in a root group are conjugate hold only in the 'ordinary' Suzuki Moufang sets.

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2 Notation

We first introduce some notation.

We can obtain every Moufang set by the following procedure (see [2] or [5]). Let $(U, +)$ be a (not necessarily abelian) group. Set $X := U \cup \{\infty\}$ and let τ be an element in $\text{Sym}(X)$ which interchanges 0 and ∞ .

- (a) For $a \in U$ let α_a be the map in $\text{Sym}(X)$ defined by $\infty\alpha_a = \infty$ and $b\alpha_a = b + a$ for $b \in U$.
- (b) Set $U_\infty = \{\alpha_a \mid a \in U\}$ and for $a \in U$ set $U_a := U_\infty^{\tau\alpha_a}$
- (c) For $a \in U^\# := U \setminus \{0\}$ set $h_a := \tau\alpha_a\alpha_{-a\tau^{-1}}^\tau\alpha_{-(-a\tau^{-1})\tau}$ (the *Hua map* corresponding to a). Note that h_a fixes ∞ and 0.

Then $(X, (U_x)_{x \in X})$ is a Moufang set iff the restriction of each Hua map to U is contained in $\text{Aut}(U)$, see [5, 3.2]. We set

$$M(U, \tau) := (X, (U_x)_{x \in X}).$$

As usual for $x \in X$ we denote by G_x^\dagger the stabilizer of x in G^\dagger .

A Moufang set $(X, (U_x)_{x \in X})$ is called *proper* if $U_x \neq G_x^\dagger$ for $x \in X$, or equivalently, if G^\dagger is not sharply 2-transitive on X .

We recall some more standard notation which can for instance be found in [2].

- (d) For $a \in U^\# := U \setminus \{0\}$, let $\mu_a = \alpha_{(-a)\tau^{-1}}^\tau\alpha_a\alpha_{-a\tau^{-1}}^\tau$ be the unique element in $U_0\alpha_aU_0$ with $\infty\mu_a = 0$ and $0\mu_a = \infty$ (see [3], 4.1.1). Note that $M(U, \tau) = M(U, \mu_a)$.
- (e) Set $H := \langle \mu_a\mu_b \mid a, b \in U^\# \rangle$, the *Hua subgroup* of $M(U, \tau)$. By definition $H \leq G_{0, \infty}^\dagger$ and thus $H \leq N_{G^\dagger}(U_\infty)$. Therefore H acts as automorphism group on U .

As in [2, Proposition 2.10] we write:

- (f) For $a \in U^\#$ set $\sim a := (-a\tau^{-1})\tau$. One easily sees $\sim(\sim a) = a$. In particular, \sim is bijective.

3 Preliminary observations

In the following section, $M(U, \tau)$ is an arbitrary, not necessarily finite Moufang set. We first recall some properties of the μ -functions and \sim which we will frequently use. All of them are already known; we only add a proof if we didn't find it explicitly stated anywhere.

Lemma 3.1 *Let $a \in U^\#$ and $h \in H$. Then*

- (a) $\mu_a^{-1} = \mu_{-a}$
- (b) *If $M(U, \tau) = M(U, \tau^{-1})$, then $\mu_{a\tau} = \mu_{-a}^\tau$.*

- (c) $\mu_{a\mu_b} = \mu_{-a}^{\mu_b}$.
- (d) $H = G_{0,\infty}^\dagger$.
- (e) $\sim a = -(-a)\mu_a$. Especially, this implies that the element $\sim a$ does not depend on the choice of τ .
- (f) $\mu_{-a} = \alpha_{-\sim a}\mu_{-a}\alpha_a\mu_{-a}\alpha_{\sim -a}$.
- (g) $\mu_{ah} = \mu_a^h$.
- (h) $\sim (ah) = (\sim a)h$.
- (i) $\mu_{\sim a} = \mu_{-a}$ and $\mu_a = \mu_{-\sim a} = \mu_{\sim -a}$.
- (j) $\sim (a\tau) = (-a)\tau$ and $-(a\tau^{-1}) = (\sim a)\tau^{-1}$.
- (k) $a\mu_a = \sim - \sim a$ and $a\mu_{-a} = - \sim -a$. Especially $- \sim -a = \sim - \sim a$ if μ_a is an involution.
- (l) If $b \in U^\#$ with $a \neq b$ and $\mu_a = \mu_b$, then $\mu_{a\mu_a^{-1}-b\mu_a^{-1}} = \mu_{a-b}$ and $\mu_{-a+b} = \mu_{-\sim a+\sim b}$.

Proof. Parts (a)-(c) and (e)-(g) follow from proposition 4.3.1 of [3]. Part (d) follows from 4.2.2 of [3]. (k) and (l) can be found in 2.3 and 2.5 of [15].

(h) Since h is an automorphism of U , we get with (e) and (g) that

$$\sim (ah) = -(-ah)\mu_{ah} = -(ah)h^{-1}\mu_a h = -(-a)\mu_a h = (\sim a)h.$$

(i) We have by parts (e) and (b) that

$$\mu_{\sim a} = \mu_{-(-a)\mu_a} = (\mu_{(-a)\mu_a})^{-1} = ((\mu_a)^{\mu_a})^{-1} = \mu_a^{-1} = \mu_{-a},$$

the first part of the assertion. This yields $\mu_{-\sim a} = \mu_{\sim a}^{-1} = \mu_{-a}^{-1} = \mu_a$ as well as $\mu_{\sim -a} = \mu_{-a} = \mu_a$.

(j) By definition

$$\sim (a\tau) = (-((a\tau)\tau^{-1}))\tau = (-a)\tau$$

and

$$-(a\tau^{-1}) = ((-(a\tau^{-1}))\tau\tau^{-1}) = (\sim a)\tau^{-1}.$$

□

We will repeatedly use the following two fundamental equations (see [3], 6.1.1):

- (3A) If $a, b \in U^\#$ with $a \neq b$, then the element $c := (a\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau$ does not depend on τ . More precisely, $c = (a - b)\mu_b + \sim b$.
- (3B) $\mu_c = \mu_{-b}\mu_{b-a}\mu_a$.

3.1 Some properties of involutions in a root group

The μ -maps are very important in the theory of Moufang sets. Therefore it is helpful to know the following. Part (a) is already included in [4] 7.3.1 (10) in the case of special Moufang sets.

Lemma 3.2 *If a is an involution in $U^\#$, then*

- (a) $\mu_a^{\alpha \sim a} = \alpha_a^{\mu_a}$. Especially μ_a is an involution which is conjugate to α_a .
- (b) $\sim a$ is the unique fixed point of μ_a .
- (c) $\sim - \sim a = a\mu_a = - \sim a$.

Proof. (a) By 3.1 (f) and as $a = -a$ we have $\mu_a = \alpha_{-\sim a}\mu_a\alpha_a\mu_a\alpha_{\sim a} = \alpha_a^{\mu_a\alpha_{\sim a}}$.

(b) Since ∞ is the unique fixed point of α_a , we have that $\infty\mu_a\alpha_{\sim a} = 0\alpha_{\sim a} = \sim a$ is the unique fixed point of $\mu_a = \alpha_a^{\mu_a\alpha_{\sim a}}$.

(c) The assertion follows with 3.1 (k) as $a = -a$. \square

In general, different elements in $U^\#$ can induce the same μ -map. As in [15, equation (1.1)] we denote $V_a := \{b \in U^\# \mid \mu_b = \mu_a\}$ for $a \in U^\#$. Notice that $-V_a = V_{-a}$ by 3.1 (a) and that $-\sim a, \sim -a \in V_a$ by 3.1 (i). We next show that each of these sets contains at most one involution (see also [4] 7.3.1 (6) in the case of special Moufang sets).

Lemma 3.3 *If $a, b \in U$ are involutions with $\mu_a = \mu_b$, then $a = b$.*

Proof. If $\mu_a = \mu_b$, then by Lemma 3.2 (b) we get $\sim a = \sim b$ and thus $a = b$. \square

If U is a finite group of even order, then the involutions in U behave nicely, as we show next.

Lemma 3.4 *Let $M(U, \tau)$ be a Moufang set such that U has finite even order. Then $\mu_a\mu_b$ has odd order for all involutions $a, b \in U$. Hence all involutions in U are H -conjugate.*

Proof. We prove the first statement by induction on $|U|$. Suppose $a, b \in U$ are involutions such that $\mu_a\mu_b$ has even order $2n$. Set $t := (\mu_a\mu_b)^n$. Then $t \in H$ and t centralizes μ_a and μ_b . It follows that t centralizes a and b as well. Hence $a, b \in V := C_U(t)$ which is a root subgroup of U ([3], 6.2.3). By 6.2.2 of the same paper one can choose τ in such a way that τ stabilizes $V^\#$ and that if ρ is the restriction of τ to $V \cup \{\infty\}$, then $M(V, \rho)$ is a Moufang set. Since $t \neq 1$, V is a proper subgroup of U and hence we can apply the induction hypothesis. Hence there is an odd number k such that $(\mu_a\mu_b)^k$ centralizes V . Set $l = \frac{k+1}{2}$ and $h = (\mu_a\mu_b)^l$. Thus we get

$$h^2|V = (\mu_a\mu_b)^{2l}|V = (\mu_a\mu_b)^{k+1}|V = \mu_a\mu_b|V$$

and

$$\mu_{ah}|V^\# = h^{-1}\mu_a h|V^\# = \mu_a h^2|V^\# = \mu_a\mu_a\mu_b|V^\# = \mu_b|V^\#.$$

Using Lemma 3.3 for $M(V, \rho)$, this implies $ah = b$. But then we get $\mu_a^h = \mu_{ah} = \mu_b$ and thus $h^{-2}\mu_a\mu_b = \mu_a^h\mu_b = 1$. Therefore $(\mu_a\mu_b)^{2l} = h^2 = \mu_a\mu_b$ and thus $(\mu_a\mu_b)^{2l-1} = 1$. This contradicts our assumption that $\mu_a\mu_b$ has even order. Hence we have proved the first statement.

The second statement follows immediately since we have shown that μ_a and μ_b are H -conjugate for all involutions $a, b \in U$, which together with 3.3 implies that a and b are H -conjugate as well. \square

We remark here that in the infinite case it is possible that there is more than one H -orbit of involutions in a root group. This happens for example in $\mathbb{M}(K)$ if $\text{char} K = 2$, K not perfect, or in $\text{MSuz}(K, L, \theta)$ for θ not surjective (see Section 6).

The following lemma is useful for determining the μ -maps. We will apply it in 5.11. The given proof is due to Segev who simplified our original proof.

Lemma 3.5 *Let $M(U, \tau)$ be a Moufang set with Hua subgroup H and let V be a subgroup of U . Suppose that*

- (a) *there is an abelian subgroup K of H such that all elements in $V^\#$ are K -conjugate,*
- (b) *$h^{\mu_a} = h^{-1}$ for all $a \in V^\#, h \in K$.*

Then $\mu_{-a+b} = \mu_{-\sim b+\sim a}$ for all $a, b \in V^\#$ with $a \neq b$.

Proof. There exist elements $g, h \in K$ with $ah = b, ag = b - a$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} (a\mu_{-a} - b\mu_{-b})\mu_a &= (a\mu_{-a} - ah\mu_{-ah})\mu_a = (a\mu_{-a} - ah\mu_{-a}^h)\mu_a = \\ &= (a\mu_{-a} - ah h^{-1}\mu_{-a}h)\mu_a = (a\mu_{-a} - ah^{-1}\mu_{-a})\mu_a. \end{aligned}$$

Further by (3B),

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{(a\mu_{-a} - ah^{-1}\mu_{-a})\mu_a} &= \mu_{-ah^{-1}\mu_{ah^{-1}-a}\mu_a} = h\mu_{-a}h^{-1}\mu_{-agh^{-1}\mu_a} = \\ &= h^2\mu_{-a}hg^{-1}\mu_{-a}gh^{-1}\mu_a = h^2\mu_{-a}h^2g^{-2}\mu_{-a}\mu_a = g^2\mu_{-a}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\mu_{(a\mu_{-a} - b\mu_{-b})\mu_a} = g^2\mu_{-a}.$$

In particular $\mu_{(a\mu_{-a} - b\mu_{-b})\mu_a}$ inverts all elements of K and so

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{-a} &= g^{-2}\mu_{(a\mu_{-a} - b\mu_{-b})\mu_a} = g^{-1}\mu_{(a\mu_{-a} - b\mu_{-b})\mu_a}g = g^{-1}\mu_{b\mu_{-b} - a\mu_{-a}}^{\mu_a}g = \\ &= \mu_{b\mu_{-b} - a\mu_{-a}}^{\mu_a g} = \mu_{b\mu_{-b} - a\mu_{-a}}^{g\mu_{-a}}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\mu_{b\mu_{-b} - a\mu_{-a}} = \mu_{-a}^{g\mu_{-a}} = \mu_{-a}^g = \mu_{-ag} = \mu_{a-b}.$$

Now $b\mu_{-b} - a\mu_{-a} = - \sim -b + \sim -a$ by 3.1 (k). If we replace a by $-a$ and b by $-b$, we finally get the desired formula. \square

3.2 Special elements

The concept of special Moufang sets is well established. In this section we introduce the concept of a special element in a root group of a Moufang set, which in fact already appeared in [20], §2.

Definition 3.6 (a) A Moufang set $M(U, \tau)$ is called *special* if $(-a)\tau = -(a\tau)$ for all $a \in U^\#$.

(b) An element $a \in U^\#$ is called *special* if $(-a)\tau^{-1} = -(a\tau^{-1})$.

It is easy to see that $M(U, \tau)$ is special iff all the elements in $U^\#$ are special: If $M(U, \tau)$ is special and $a \in U^\#$, then

$$(-a)\tau^{-1} = (-(a\tau^{-1}\tau))\tau^{-1} = (-(a\tau^{-1}))\tau\tau^{-1} = -(a\tau^{-1}).$$

If all elements in $U^\#$ are special, then for $a \in U^\#$ we get

$$(-a)\tau = (-(a\tau)\tau^{-1})\tau = (-(a\tau))\tau^{-1}\tau = -(a\tau).$$

It might surprise the reader that we require $(-a)\tau^{-1} = -(a\tau^{-1})$ and not $(-a)\tau = -(a\tau)$ for the definition of a special element. But since $M(U, \tau) = M(U, \phi\tau)$ for all $\phi \in \text{Aut}(U)$, it may happen that there are $\tau, \rho \in \text{Sym}(X)$ and $a \in U^\#$ with $M(U, \tau) = M(U, \rho)$ and $(-a)\tau = -a\tau$ but $(-a)\rho \neq -a\rho$. An example for this situation is a Ree-Tits Moufang set where there are special elements whose conjugates are not always special. Whereas in the next lemma we show that $(-a)\tau^{-1} = -(a\tau^{-1})$ iff $(-a)\rho^{-1} = -(a\rho^{-1})$ and so our definition of special does not depend on the choice of τ . Moreover, if $M(U, \tau) \neq M(U, \tau^{-1})$, then $(-a)\tau = -(a\tau)$ is in general not equivalent to one of the statements in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.7 For $a \in U^\#$ the following statements are equivalent.

- (a) a is special.
- (b) $\sim a = -a$.
- (c) $(-a)\mu_a = a$.
- (d) $a\mu_{-a} = -a$.
- (e) If $M(U, \tau) = M(U, \rho)$, then $(-a)\rho^{-1} = -(a\rho^{-1})$.
- (f) There is an element $\rho \in \text{Sym}(X)$ with $M(U, \rho) = M(U, \tau)$ such that $-(a\rho^{-1}) = (-a)\rho^{-1}$.
- (g) $(-a)\mu_a = -(a\mu_a)$.

Proof. (a) implies (b): By definition, we have $\sim a = (-(a\tau^{-1}))\tau = ((-a)\tau^{-1})\tau = -a$.

(b) and (c) are equivalent: We have by 3.1 (e) $\sim a = -(-a)\mu_a$ and thus $\sim a = -a$ iff $(-a)\mu_a = a$.

(c) and (d) are equivalent: This is clear since $\mu_a^{-1} = \mu_{-a}$.

(b) implies (e): By the definition of $\sim a$ we have $-a = \sim a = (-a\rho^{-1})\rho$ and hence $(-a)\rho^{-1} = -a\rho^{-1}$.

(e) implies (f): This is trivial.

(f) implies (g): Again by 3.5 and 4.4.1 (1) in [3] $\rho\mu_a$ induces an automorphism of U . Therefore, we have $(-a)\mu_a = (-a)\rho^{-1}\rho\mu_a = ((-a)\rho^{-1})\rho\mu_a = (-a\rho^{-1})\rho\mu_a = -(a\rho^{-1})\rho\mu_a = -(a\mu_a)$.

(g) implies (a): By 4.3.1 (1) in [3], $\mu_a = \tau^{-1}h_a$ where h_a is the Hua map associated to a and hence induces an automorphism on U . Thus $-(a\tau^{-1}) = -a(\mu_a h_a^{-1}) = -(a\mu_a)h_a^{-1} = (-a)\mu_a h_a^{-1} = (-a)\tau^{-1}$. \square

Here are some more properties of special elements.

Lemma 3.8 (a) *An element $a \in U^\#$ is special iff $-a$ is special.*

(b) *If $a \in U$ is an involution, then a is special iff $a\tau^{-1}$ is again an involution.*

(c) *If $a \in Z(U)^\#$ is special, then $a\rho^{-1} \in Z(U)$ for all $\rho \in \text{Sym}(X)$ with $M(U, \tau) = M(U, \rho)$.*

Proof. The first statement follows from the fact that (c) and (d) of 3.7 are equivalent, the second is true by definition. If $a \in Z(U)^\#$ is special and ρ as above, then $\mu_a\rho^{-1}$ induces an automorphism of U . Since $a = (-a)\mu_a$ we get $a\rho^{-1} = (-a)\mu_a\rho^{-1} \in Z(U)$. \square

Lemma 3.9 (a) *If $a \in U^\#$ is special, then $a\mu_a = -a = a\mu_{-a}$.*

(b) *If a has order 4, then a is not special.*

Proof.

(a) By 3.7 (c) and (g), we have $-(a\mu_a) = (-a)\mu_a = a$ and thus $a\mu_a = -a$. The second equation holds by 3.7 (d).

(b) Suppose a has order 4 and is special. Then with (3A) and part (a)

$$(a \cdot 2)\mu_{-a} + a = (a - (-a))\mu_{-a} + \sim -a =$$

$$(a\mu_a - (-a)\mu_a)\mu_{-a} = (-a - a)\mu_{-a} = (a \cdot 2)\mu_{-a}.$$

But this implies $a = 0$, a contradiction. \square

It is not clear whether $a\mu_a = -a$ implies that a is special. Note also that the Moufang sets of Ree-Tits type contain special elements of order 9.

To be special is an H -invariant property:

Lemma 3.10 *If $a \in U$ is special and $h \in H$, then ah is special.*

Proof. If a is special, then by 3.1 (g) we have $\sim(ah) = (\sim a)h = (-a)h = -ah$, hence ah is special. \square

Lemma 3.11 *An element $a \in U^\#$ is special iff there is an element $b \in U_0$ such that $\mu_a = b\alpha_a b$. This element is $b = \alpha_a^{\mu_a}$.*

Proof. We have $\mu_a = b'\alpha_a b''$ with $b' = \alpha_{(-a)\tau^{-1}}^\tau$ and $b'' = \alpha_{-a\tau^{-1}}^\tau$. Thus a is special iff these two elements are equal. In this case we get $b' = b'' = \alpha_a^{\mu_a}$ for $\tau = \mu_a$. \square

Notice that, in fact, 3.11 is (2.2) of [20].

The following lemma collects some useful information about V_a for a special central element a . We will need only part (a) - (d), but the other parts yielding the fact that a and $-a$ are the only special elements in V_a are interesting too. This lemma should be compared to Lemma 3.1 in [16] from which it was inspired.

Lemma 3.12 *Suppose that $M(U, \tau) = M(U, \tau^{-1})$, that $a \in Z(U)^\#$ is special, that $\mu_a = \mu_{-a} = \mu_a^{-1}$ and that $b \in V_a \setminus \{a, -a\}$. Then the following hold:*

- (a) $-(b-a)\mu_a + (a-b)\mu_a = \sim -b + a - \sim b$.
- (b) $-(a-b)\mu_a + (b-a)\mu_a = b + a \cdot 2$.
- (c) $-a \cdot 3 = \sim -b - \sim b + b = - \sim b + b + \sim -b = b + \sim -b - \sim b$.
- (d) $-((-a)\tau^{-1} - (-b)\tau^{-1})\tau + (a\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau = a$ and $(a\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau - ((-a)\tau^{-1} - (-b)\tau^{-1})\tau = a$.
- (e) $(a-b)\tau - (-a - \sim b)\tau = a\tau$.
- (f) $-(-b\tau^{-1} - a\tau^{-1})\tau + ((-b)\tau^{-1} - a\tau^{-1})\tau = - \sim b - a$.
- (g) $-(-a-b)\tau + (\sim b - a)\tau = - \sim (b\tau) - a\tau$.
- (h) $-(-a-b)\mu_a + (\sim b - a)\mu_a = \sim b + a$.
- (i) a and $-a$ are the only special elements in V_a .

Proof. (a) By (3A) we have

$$(a-b)\mu_a + \sim b = (a\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau = (-b\tau^{-1} - (-a)\tau^{-1})\tau = ((\sim b)\tau^{-1} - (-a)\tau^{-1})\tau = (\sim b + a)\mu_a + a,$$

hence

$$(*) \quad -(\sim b + a)\mu_a + (a-b)\mu_a = a - \sim b.$$

Furthermore

$$\begin{aligned}
(**) (\sim b + a)\mu_a &= (-(-b)\mu_a + (-a)\mu_a)\mu_a = ((-a)\mu_a - (-b)\mu_a)\mu_a = \\
&= (b - a)\mu_a + \sim -b = -(-\sim -b - (b - a)\mu_a).
\end{aligned}$$

If we insert (**) in (*), the claim follows.

(b) This is similar to (a): We have again by (3A)

$$\begin{aligned}
(b - a)\mu_a &= (b\tau^{-1} - a\tau^{-1})\tau + a = ((-a)\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau + a = \\
&= ((-a)\tau^{-1} - (\sim b)\tau^{-1})\tau + a = (-a - \sim b)\mu_a + b + a,
\end{aligned}$$

hence

$$-(-a - \sim b)\mu_a + (b - a)\mu_a = b + a.$$

Furthermore

$$(-a - \sim b)\mu_a = ((-b)\mu_a - (-a)\mu_a)\mu_a = (-b + a)\mu_a + a = (a - b)\mu_a + a.$$

Thus the claim follows.

(c) By (a) and (b),

$$\sim -b + a - \sim b = -a \cdot 2 - b.$$

Hence

$$\sim -b - \sim b + b = -a \cdot 3.$$

We get the other equations if we conjugate by $\sim -b$ and $-\sim b$.

(d) We have with (3A)

$$(a - b)\mu_a = (a\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau - \sim b$$

and

$$(b - a)\mu_a = (-a - (-b))\mu_a = ((-a)\tau^{-1} - (-b)\tau^{-1})\tau - \sim b.$$

By part (a), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\sim -b + a - \sim b &= -(-a - (-b))\mu_a + (a - b)\mu_a = \\
&= \sim -b - ((-a)\tau^{-1} - (-b)\tau^{-1})\tau + (a\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau - \sim b.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we get the first equation. The second follows since a is central and we can conjugate with $-(a\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau$.

(e) This follows by (d) and by replacing b with $b\tau$ and a with $a\tau$.

(f) We have

$$(-a\tau^{-1} - b\tau^{-1})\tau = (-a - b)\mu_a + \sim b = -(-\sim b - (-a - b)\mu_a)$$

and

$$((-b)\tau^{-1} - a\tau^{-1})\tau = (-a - b)\mu_a - a.$$

Subtracting yields the result.

- (g) This follows from (f) by taking $a\tau$ instead a and $b\tau$ of b .
(h) We have $a\mu_a = -a$ and $b\mu_a = b\mu_b = \sim - \sim b$ by 3.1 (k). Thus $-\sim(b\mu_a) = -\sim(\sim - \sim b) = \sim b$ and the claim follows from (g) with $\tau = \mu_a$.
(i) If b is special, then $\sim b = -b$ and hence $a = b$ by (h), a contradiction. \square

Proposition 3.13 *If a and b are as in 3.12, then $\mu_a = \mu_{a-b}\mu_{a\cdot 5+b}\mu_{a-b}$. Especially, if a is an involution, then $\mu_a = \mu_{a+b}$.*

Proof. Set $x := a\mu_a - b\mu_a$ and $y := -a\mu_a - (-b)\mu_a = (-a)\mu_a - (-b)\mu_a$. Then $\mu_{a-b} = \mu_x$ and $\mu_y = \mu_{-a+b} = \mu_{b-a} = \mu_{a-b}^{-1}$ by 3.1 (l). Furthermore, (3B) tells us

$$\mu_c = \mu_{-y}\mu_{y-x}\mu_x$$

with $c = (x\mu_a - y\mu_a)\mu_a$. We have $c = a\mu_a = -a$ by 3.12 (d) with $\tau = \mu_a$, and

$$\begin{aligned} y - x &= -a\mu_a - (-b)\mu_a - a\mu_a + b\mu_a = a + \sim b + a - \sim b = \\ &= a \cdot 2 - (\sim -b - \sim b) = a \cdot 2 - (-a \cdot 3 - b) = a \cdot 5 + b \end{aligned}$$

by 3.12 (c). Hence $\mu_a = \mu_{-a} = \mu_{a-b}\mu_{a\cdot 5+b}\mu_{a-b}$. If a is an involution, then $a - b = -(a + b)$ and hence $\mu_a = \mu_{a-b}\mu_{a+b}\mu_{a+b}^{-1} = \mu_{a-b}$. As μ_a is an involution by assumption, it follows that $\mu_a = \mu_{a-b} = \mu_{a+b}$ \square

The following lemma is to some extent the converse of Proposition 3.13.

Lemma 3.14 *If $a \in Z(U)^\#$ is a special involution and $x \in U^\#$ with $\mu_{x+a} = \mu_x = \mu_{-x}$, then $\mu_x = \mu_a$.*

Proof. We have $((x+a)\tau^{-1} - x\tau^{-1})\tau = a\mu_x + \sim x$ and thus (3B) implies

$$\mu_{a\mu_x} = \mu_x\mu_a\mu_x = \mu_x\mu_a\mu_{x+a} = \mu_{a\mu_x + \sim x}.$$

Now $a\mu_x = a\mu_a\mu_x$ is again a special involution in $Z(U)$. Thus by 3.13 with $b = a\mu_x + \sim x$

$$\mu_{a\mu_x} = \mu_{a\mu_x + \sim x + a\mu_x} = \mu_{\sim x} = \mu_x.$$

Hence $\mu_x\mu_a\mu_x = \mu_x$ and therefore $\mu_a = \mu_x$. \square

Proposition 3.16 ahead is the key for the proof of Theorem 1, but first we need further knowledge on nilpotent groups.

Lemma 3.15 *Let G be a nilpotent group. Then the following holds:*

- (a) *If there is an element $x \in G$ of order p , p a prime number, then there is an element $y \in Z(G)$ of order p .*
- (b) *If there is an element $x \in G$ of infinite order and if there is a natural number $e \geq 1$ such that all the elements in G of finite order have order at most e , then there is an element y in $Z(G)$ which has infinite order.*

Proof. (a) We prove this by induction on the nilpotency class of G . Let $y \in G$ have order p . If $y \notin Z(G)$, then $G/Z(G)$ has an element of order p . Since the claim holds for $G/Z(G)$, there is $xZ(G) \in Z(G/Z(G))$ with $o(xZ(G)) = p$. This means that x is not in $Z(G)$, but $x^p \in Z(G)$. Hence there is an element $g \in G$ with $[x, g] \neq 1$. Moreover $[x, g] \in Z(G)$ and $[x, g]^p = [x^p, g] = 1$. Thus $y := [x, g]$ is the desired element of order p in $Z(G)$.

(b) Suppose that there is an element $x \in G$ such that the element $xZ(G)$ in $G/Z(G)$ has finite order f with $f > e$. Then x has infinite order and so has x^f which is an element in $Z(G)$. Thus we can assume that all elements in $G/Z(G)$ with finite order have order at most e . If all elements in $G/Z(G)$ have finite order, then $Z(G)$ must contain an element of infinite order since G does. Therefore we can apply induction and assume that there is an element $xZ(G) \in Z(G/Z(G))$ with infinite order. Again for all $g \in G$ the map $[\cdot, g] : \langle Z(G), x \rangle \rightarrow Z(G) : h \mapsto [h, g]$ is a homomorphism. If there is a $g \in G$ such that the image of $[\cdot, g]$ has infinite order, then we are done. If not, then the element x^f with $f := e!$ is in the kernel of $[\cdot, g]$ for all $g \in G$ and thus $x^f \in Z(G)$. \square

The second condition in part (b) is essential. One can readily construct an infinite nilpotent group such that all elements of infinite order are not contained in the center.

The following proposition, which holds for finite as well as for infinite Moufang sets, is related to Theorem C of [5]. But the proofs are completely different as we do not assume $M(U, \tau)$ to be special.

Proposition 3.16 *Suppose that $M(U, \tau)$ is a proper Moufang set such that*

(a) *U is nilpotent.*

(b) *For every $b \in U^\#$ there is a special involution $a \in Z(U) \cap V_b$.*

Then U is an elementary abelian 2-group and $M(U, \tau)$ is special.

Proof. We first note that since U is proper there are at least two involutions in U . By 3.3 every involution in U is central and special. Suppose that U is not of exponent 2. Since U is nilpotent, this means by 3.15 that either U contains an element of order 4 or an element in $Z(U)$ which has odd or infinite order.

Suppose U contains an element b of order 4. By assumption and by 3.3 there is a unique involution a in V_b . Then $\mu_b = \mu_b^{-1} = \mu_{-b} = \mu_{b+b \cdot 2}$, hence $a = b \cdot 2$ by 3.14. If t is an involution distinct from a , then again $(b + t) \cdot 2 = b \cdot 2 = a$, as t is in $Z(U)$. Hence $\mu_{b+t} = \mu_a = \mu_b$ and so $\mu_a = \mu_b = \mu_t$ by 3.14 and $a = t$ by 3.3, a contradiction. Thus U does not contain elements of order 4.

We may thus assume that there is an element $b \in Z(U)$ whose order is not a power of 2. Let a be the unique involution in V_b . By 3.12 (c), $a \sim -b \sim b+b$, hence $a - b \sim -b \sim b$. Since $a - b \in Z(U)$, we get $a - b = - \sim b+ \sim -b$. By 3.1 (k) and as

$$(*) \quad \mu_b = \mu_a = \mu_a^{-1} = \mu_b^{-1} = \mu_{-b}$$

this implies $a - b = (-b)\mu_a - b\mu_a$.

By 3.1 (1) $\mu_{(-b)\mu_a^{-1}-b\mu_b^{-1}} = \mu_{-b-b}$. Thus by applying again (*) we see that $\mu_{a-b} = \mu_{(-b)\mu_a-b\mu_a} = \mu_{-b-b} = \mu_{-b \cdot 2} = \mu_{b \cdot 2}^{-1}$.

As $[a, b] = 1$, we have $-(a + b) = a - b$ and therefore $\mu_{a+b} = \mu_{a-b}^{-1} = \mu_{b \cdot 2}$. With 3.13 we finally get $\mu_b = \mu_a = \mu_{a+b} = \mu_{b \cdot 2}$.

But again, if $t \in U$ is an involution distinct from a , then we get by replacing b by $b + t$ that $\mu_{b+t} = \mu_{(b+t) \cdot 2} = \mu_{b \cdot 2} = \mu_b$, hence $\mu_a = \mu_b = \mu_{b+t} = \mu_t$ by 3.14. By 3.3, this is a contradiction. Thus U is of exponent 2. Since all elements of $U^\#$ are special, U is special. \square

4 Zassenhaus Moufang sets

In this section we discuss general facts about Zassenhaus Moufang sets and prove Theorem 1.

4.1 Elementary facts about Zassenhaus Moufang sets

Definition 4.1 *A proper Moufang set $M(U, \tau)$ is called a Zassenhaus Moufang set if $G_{0, \infty, a}^\dagger = 1$ for all $a \in U^\#$.*

It is easily seen that $M(U, \tau)$ is a Zassenhaus Moufang set exactly if $C_U(h) = 1$ for all $h \in H^\#$.

From now on, we assume that $M(U, \tau)$ is a Zassenhaus Moufang set and that the order of U is finite.

Proposition 4.2 (a) *The root group U is nilpotent.*

(b) *If U is abelian, then $M(U, \tau) \cong M(\mathbb{F}_q)$ for $q = |U|$ and hence $G^\dagger \cong \text{PSL}_2(q)$.*

(c) *G^\dagger is simple.*

Proof. (a) Since $M(U, \tau)$ is proper, $H \neq 1$. Thus UH is a Frobenius group with Frobenius kernel U . By Thompson's theorem ([11], V.8.7), U is nilpotent.

(b) By the main theorem of [16], $M(U, \tau)$ is special. Thus the claim follows with [4] and [17].

(c) Suppose $1 < M$ is a normal subgroup of G^\dagger . Since G^\dagger acts primitively on X , M is transitive on X and thus on the set of root groups. By definition G^\dagger is generated by the root groups and hence we have $G^\dagger = MU_\infty$ and $G^\dagger/M \cong U_\infty/(M \cap U_\infty)$. If $M < G^\dagger$, then U_∞ is not contained in $(G^\dagger)'$ since $U_\infty/(U_\infty \cap M)$ is nilpotent. But since H acts without fixed point on U_∞ , we have $U_\infty = [U_\infty, H] \leq (G^\dagger)'$. It follows $G^\dagger = M$. \square

In the following two cases we are immediately able to determine the Moufang set.

Proposition 4.3 *If H has even order, then $M(U, \tau) \cong M(\mathbb{F}_q)$.*

Proof. If H has even order, then H contains an involution t . Since t has no fixed points on U , t must invert every element in U . This implies that U is abelian and hence $M(U, \tau) \cong M(\mathbb{F}_q)$. \square

Proposition 4.4 *If $|U| \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then $M(U, \tau) \cong M(\mathbb{F}_q)$ with $q = |U|$.*

Proof. If $|U| \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ and H has odd order, then $|G^\dagger| = (|U| + 1)|U||H| \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. Hence G^\dagger possesses a normal subgroup L of index 2, which contradicts 4.2 (c). \square

From now on, let N be the stabilizer of the set $\{\infty, 0\}$ in G^\dagger . Since H has no fixed points apart from ∞ and 0 , we have $N = N_{G^\dagger}(H)$. For all $a \in U^\#$ we have $\mu_a \in N \setminus H$, therefore $N = \langle H, \mu_a \rangle$ and $|N : H| = 2$.

Lemma 4.5 *If H has odd order, then there is a unique conjugacy class of involutions in G^\dagger .*

Proof. Let s and t be involutions in G^\dagger . Since G^\dagger acts 2-transitively on X , there are involutions in N which are conjugate to s and t , respectively. Therefore, we may assume that s and t are in N . Since $|N : H| = 2$ and neither s nor t is in H , the element st must be in H and therefore has odd order. Thus s and t are conjugate. \square

4.2 Zassenhaus Moufang sets with $|U|$ even

From now on, we assume that the order of U is even. Notice that since H acts regularly on U , the order of H is odd.

Lemma 4.6 (a) *There is a single H -orbit of involutions in U . This orbit is contained in $Z(U)$.*

(b) *For every $a \in U^\#$ there is exactly one involution $b \in U$ with $\mu_a = \mu_b$. Especially, μ_a is always an involution.*

(c) *H is cyclic and every element in $N \setminus H$ inverts every element in H .*

Proof. (a) All involutions in U are H -conjugate by 3.4. Since U is a finite nilpotent group, they are all contained in $Z(U)$.

(b) For $x \in U$ the element μ_x is contained in $N \setminus H$. Suppose $x \in U$ is an involution. Then μ_x is an involution as well. Since H acts regularly on the set of involutions in U and since $\mu_x^h = \mu_{xh}$ for all $h \in H$, we have by 3.3 that $|\mu_x^H| = |H| = |N \setminus H|$. Thus the claim follows.

(c) If a is an involution, then 3.3 implies that $C_H(\mu_a) = 1$. Since μ_a is an involution, μ_a inverts every element in H . Hence H is abelian. Since H acts freely on U , it follows that H is cyclic. \square

Since all involutions in U are H -conjugate, either all involutions are special or no involution is special. We first treat the case that all involutions are special and show that this implies $M(U, \tau)$ special and hence $G^\dagger \cong (P)SL_2(q)$ with $q = |U|$ a power of 2.

Proof of Theorem 1. With 4.2 and 4.6 we see that $M(U, \tau)$ satisfies the conditions in 3.16. Thus $M(U, \tau)$ is special and U is of exponent 2. By 4.6 (c) the Hua subgroup H is abelian, thus the theorem follows with [8] (alternatively, we can apply [4]). \square

5 Suzuki Moufang sets

5.1 Suzuki 2-Groups and Suzuki Moufang sets

Definition 5.1 *[[12] VIII, 7.1] A finite group G is called a Suzuki 2-group if the following hold:*

- (a) G is a nonabelian 2-group.
- (b) G has more than one involution.
- (c) There is a soluble subgroup of $\text{Aut}(G)$ which permutes the involutions transitively.

In the beginning of VIII, 7 in [12] it is shown that in fact we may assume

- (c') there is a cyclic subgroup of $\text{Aut}(G)$ which permutes the involutions transitively.

We already know by 4.6 that a Sylow 2-group of the root group U of a Zassenhaus Moufang set of finite even order is either abelian or satisfies (a), (b) and (c').

Example 5.2 *[see [12], VIII, 6.7, and [22], 2.2] Let K be a field of characteristic 2 and let θ be a non-zero endomorphism of K . Let k denote the image of K under θ . Let L be a k -subvector space of K with $1 \in L$. (We may assume that $K = k[L]$). Set*

$$A(K, L, \theta) := L \times L$$

with addition

$$(a, b) + (c, d) := (a + c, b + d + ac^\theta).$$

Then $(A(K, L, \theta), +)$ is a group with neutral element $(0, 0)$ and inverse element

$$-(a, b) = (a, b + a^{1+\theta}).$$

If $K = \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ is finite then $L = K = k$ and θ is an automorphism of K . We denote this group by $A(n, \theta)$.

If θ is not the identity, then $A(K, L, \theta)$ is non-abelian and the center consists of all elements with first coordinate zero. These are exactly the elements of order at most 2.

If θ is a Tits endomorphism, this means θ^2 is the Frobenius endomorphism, then $[(a^{-1}, 0), (a^\theta, 0)] = (0, a+1)$ which implies that the center equals the derived subgroup.

Suppose that $\theta \neq 1$ and that $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^{1+\theta}$ is a bijection of L (this is true if θ is a Tits endomorphism since

$$\lambda^{(1+\theta)(\theta-1)} = \frac{\lambda^{2+\theta}}{\lambda^{1+\theta}} = \lambda;$$

in the finite case $1 + \theta$ is bijective iff the order of θ is odd). Since $(a, b) \cdot 2 = (0, a^{1+\theta})$, it follows that the map $x \mapsto x \cdot 2$ induces a bijection from $A(K, L, \theta)/Z(A(K, L, \theta))$ onto $Z(A(K, L, \theta))$.

Moreover, for every $\lambda \in K_L^\# := \{\lambda \in K^\#; \lambda L = L\}$ the map

$$h_\lambda : A(K, L, \theta) \rightarrow A(K, L, \theta) : (a, b) \mapsto (\lambda a, \lambda^{1+\theta} b)$$

is an automorphism of $A(K, L, \theta)$ and the map $\lambda \mapsto h_\lambda$ is an injective homomorphism from $K_L^\#$ into $\text{Aut}(A(K, L, \theta))$ whose image we denote Λ .

Suppose that $K = \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ and that the order of θ is odd. Then the cyclic group Λ acts regularly on the set of involutions of $A(K, L, \theta)$. This shows that $A(n, \theta)$ is a Suzuki 2-group, see Definition 5.1.

The finite Suzuki 2-groups have been classified by Higman [10]. His proof uses basically only linear algebra (see also [12], Theorem VIII, 7.9).

Theorem 5.3 [10] *If G is a finite Suzuki 2-group, then the exponent of G is 4, all elements in $Z(G)$ have order at most 2 and either $G \cong A(n, \theta)$ with $o(\theta)$ odd or $|G| = |Z(G)|^3$.*

Moreover Suzuki showed the following basic fact:

Lemma 5.4 [[18], Lemma 6] *If $U = A(n, \theta)$ with $o(\theta)$ odd and if $H \leq \text{Aut}(U)$ is cyclic of order $2^n - 1$ and acts transitively on $Z(U)^\#$, then there is an automorphism φ of U such that $\varphi^{-1}H\varphi = \Lambda$.*

Notice if H is a cyclic subgroup of $\text{Aut}(U)$ of order $2^n - 1$, then it already acts transitively on $Z(U)^\#$, as $|U| = 2^n$ and as an element of H which centralizes $Z(U)$, already centralizes U .

Definition 5.5 [see [22], 2.2] ((Generalized) Suzuki Moufang sets) *Let K, θ, k and L be as above. Moreover, suppose that θ is a Tits endomorphism. If K is a finite field of order 2^n , then this implies that n is odd. Note that $K^2 \subseteq k$ and that $a^{-1} = a^{-2}a \in L$ for all $a \in L^\#$.*

For $a, b \in K$ set

$$N(a, b) := a^{2+\theta} + ab + b^\theta.$$

Since

$$N(a, b) = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{1+\theta} + \left(a^\theta + \frac{b}{a}\right)^{1+\theta} \text{ for } a \neq 0,$$

it follows that $N(a, b) = 0$ implies $a = b = 0$. Set

$$U := A(K, L, \theta).$$

Let τ be the permutation on $U^\#$ defined by

$$(a, b)\tau = \left(\frac{b}{N(a, b)}, \frac{a}{N(a, b)}\right).$$

In [20, 2.2] it is shown that $M(U, \tau)$ defines a Moufang set. We call it

$$\text{MSuz}(K, L, \theta)$$

or for $K = \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ just $\text{MSuz}(2^n)$. These Moufang sets are also called (generalized) Suzuki Moufang sets. The little projective group corresponding to such a Moufang set is called generalized Suzuki group or $\text{Suz}(K, L, \theta)$ and $\text{Suz}(2^n)$ if $K = \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$.

An easy but tedious computation shows that $\tau^2 = 1$ and that $\tau\mu_{(a,b)}$ induces the automorphism

$$h_{N(a,b)^{2-\theta}}$$

on U (see 2.2 in [22] where a matrix representation for $\text{Suz}(K, L, \theta)$ is given). Especially since $H \leq \Lambda$ and Λ acts freely on U , it follows that $\text{MSuz}(K, L, \theta)$ is a Zassenhaus Moufang set and

$$\mu_{(a,b)} = \mu_{(c,d)} \text{ iff } N(a, b) = N(c, d).$$

5.2 The Case: no special involution

From now on we assume that no involution of U is special. We are going to prove that $M(U, \tau)$ is a Suzuki Moufang set.

5.2.1 The Identification of U

First, we need that U is a 2-group.

Theorem 5.6 *If $M(U, \tau)$ is a Zassenhaus Moufang set of arbitrary finite order, then U is a p -group*

Proof. This was proven by Feit [7]. His proof with some improvement by Bender is contained in [13]. More precisely the assertion follows from 4.1, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6 and 5.7 of [13]. \square

By 4.6 U is either an abelian 2-group or a Suzuki 2-group. If U is abelian, then $M(U, \tau)$ is special by [16]. As we assume that U does not contain special

involutions, it follows that U is a Suzuki 2-group. By 3.9 (b) and by 5.4 this means that U does not contain special elements at all.

From now on, let $q := |Z(U)|$. Then q is a power of 2 and $|H| = q - 1$. Moreover, $|U| = q^2$ or $|U| = q^3$, and $Z(U)$ has exponent 2 by 5.3. Since $M(U, \tau)$ is proper, $q > 2$.

If $a \in Z(U)^\#$, hence a is an involution, then μ_a is an involution and

$$\alpha_a^{\mu_a} = \mu_a^{\alpha_{\sim a}}$$

by 3.2 (a). The last equals Suzuki's structure equation (XI, 10.6 in [13]).

Since a is not special, we have $\sim a \neq a$, see 3.7. We first study the subgroup U before we show that $M(U, \tau)$ is a Suzuki Moufang set.

Lemma 5.7 *For all involutions $a \in U$, we have $(\sim a) \cdot 2 = a$.*

Proof. Set $D := \langle \alpha_a, \mu_a \rangle$. Then D is dihedral since α_a and μ_a are involutions. The order of $\alpha_a \mu_a$ is odd since

$$C_{G^\dagger}(\alpha_a) \cap C_{G^\dagger}(\mu_a) = U_\infty \cap C_{G^\dagger}(\mu_a) = 1.$$

Set $E := \langle \mu_a \alpha_a \rangle$. Then $\alpha_{\sim a} \in N_G(E)$, since by 3.2 (a) we have that

$$D^{\alpha_{\sim a}} = \langle \alpha_a^{\alpha_{\sim a}}, \mu_a^{\alpha_{\sim a}} \rangle = \langle \alpha_a, \alpha_a^{\mu_a} \rangle = \langle \alpha_a, \mu_a \rangle = D$$

and since $E = D'$ is characteristic in D . On the other hand, $C_{U_\infty}(E) = C_{U_\infty}(\mu_a) = 1$. Hence $N_{U_\infty}(E) \leq \text{Aut}(E)$ is abelian. If $\alpha_t \in N_{U_\infty}(E)$ is an involution with $t \neq a$, then α_t or α_{a+t} fixes a point in E . Since $C_{G^\dagger}(\alpha_x) \leq U_\infty$ for all $x \in U^\#$ this implies $U_\infty \cap E \neq 1$. But $U_\infty \cap E$ is centralized by α_a and thus also by μ_a , a contradiction since $U_\infty \cap C_{G^\dagger}(\mu_a) = 1$. It follows that α_a is the unique involution in $N_{U_\infty}(E)$. So the latter group is cyclic. Since U_∞ has exponent 4, the claim follows. \square

Next we show that $|U| = q^2$ and that therefore $U \cong A(n, \theta)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Lemma 5.8 *H does not contain an element of order 3.*

Proof. Suppose otherwise. Then there are involutions $a, b \in U$ such that $\mu_a \mu_b$ has order 3. Thus also

$$(\mu_a \mu_b)^{\alpha_{\sim a} \mu_a} = \mu_a^{\alpha_{\sim a} \mu_a} \mu_b^{\alpha_{\sim a} \mu_a} = \alpha_a \mu_b^{\alpha_{\sim a} \mu_a}$$

has order 3 (we obtained the second equality by applying 3.2 (a)). Since $\sim b$ is the unique fixed point of μ_b , we have that

$$x := (\sim b \sim a) \mu_a = (\sim b)^{\alpha_{\sim a} \mu_a}$$

is the unique fixed point of $\mu_b^{\alpha_{\sim a} \mu_a}$. Since $a \neq b$, we have $x \neq \infty$. Thus for $t := (\mu_b^{\alpha_{\sim a} \mu_a})^{\alpha_{\sim a}}$ we see, as $a \in Z(U)$, that $\alpha_a^{\alpha_{\sim a} x} t = \alpha_a t$ has order 3 and t

fixes 0. Since all involutions of G^\dagger which fix 0 lie in U_0 , there is an involution $c \in U$ such that $t = \alpha_c^{\mu_a}$.

Thus $1 = (\alpha_a t)^3 = (\alpha_a \alpha_c^{\mu_a})^3$, which implies that $1 = (\alpha_a^{\mu_a} \alpha_c)^3$. Hence with 3.2 (a) we obtain $1 = (\mu_a^{\alpha \sim a} \alpha_c)^3$. As c is in $Z(U)$, we have $\mu_a^{\alpha \sim a} \alpha_c = (\mu_a \alpha_c)^{\alpha \sim a}$. This implies that $(\mu_a \alpha_c)^3 = 1$.

By multiplying the last equation with μ_a from the right we get

$$\mu_a = \alpha_c^{\mu_a} \alpha_c \alpha_c^{\mu_a}.$$

Since μ_c is the unique element in $U_0 \alpha_c U_0$ interchanging 0 and ∞ , this implies $\mu_a = \mu_c$ and thus $a = c$. Now by 3.11 this equation implies that a is special, a contradiction to our assumption that there is no special element. \square

In fact we showed that if H contains an element of order 3, then $Z(U)$ contains a special element and therefore $M(U, \tau) = M(q)$ by Theorem 1.

Lemma 5.9 (a) $q = 2^n$ with n odd.

(b) Let $a \in U$ be an involution. Then the order of $\mu_a \alpha_a$ is 5.

(c) U is isomorphic to $A(n, \theta)$.

Proof. We have taken this proof from [13], XI, 11.2.

(a) If n was even, 3 would divide $q - 1$. This is not possible because of 5.8.

(b) We compute using 3.2 (a) in the second equality below that

$$(\alpha_a \mu_a)^{\alpha \sim a} = \alpha_a \mu_a^{\alpha \sim a} = \alpha_a \alpha_a^{\mu_a} = (\alpha_a \mu_a)^2.$$

The next equality follows as α_a is an involution and the second because of the last calculation and as $(\sim a) \cdot 2 = a$ by 5.7: $(\alpha_a \mu_a)^{-1} = (\alpha_a \mu_a)^{\alpha_a} = (\alpha_a \mu_a)^4$ and thus $(\alpha_a \mu_a)^5 = 1$.

(c) If U is not isomorphic to $A(n, \theta)$, then $|U| = q^3$ and thus

$$|G^\dagger| = (q^3 + 1)q^3(q - 1) \text{ with } q = 2^n, n \text{ odd.}$$

Since 5 divides $|G^\dagger|$ but neither q^3 nor $q - 1$, 5 divides $q^3 + 1$ and thus 5 divides $q^6 - 1 = 2^{6n} - 1$. This implies $2^{6n} \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ and hence $4|6n$, a contradiction to n odd. \square

Thus $|U| = q^2$ and $|G^\dagger| = (q^2 + 1)q^2(q - 1)$, which is exactly the order of the Suzuki group $\text{Suz}(q)$.

To identify G as $\text{Suz}(q)$ we still need to find an involution τ in G which permutes the elements of $U^\#$ as described in Definition 5.5. Our next aim is to find a convenient partition of U , see 5.17, which will help us to calculate the action of a possible τ on $U^\#$.

5.2.2 A partition of U

Lemma 5.10 *The set $\{0\} \cup \{\sim a \mid a \in Z(U)^\# \}$ is a system of representatives for $U/Z(U)$.*

Proof. By 5.9, $U \cong A(n, \theta)$. Thus if $|Z(U)| = q$, then $q = |U : Z(U)|$. By 5.7, $(\sim a) \cdot 2 = a$ for all $a \in Z(U)^\#$. Thus the claim follows since by 5.2 a subset X of U is a system of representatives for $U/Z(U)$ if and only if the map $x \mapsto x \cdot 2$ induces a bijection between X and $Z(U)$. \square

Lemma 5.11 *If a, b are two different involutions in $Z(U)$, then $\mu_{a+b} = \mu_{-\sim a + \sim b}$.*

Proof. This follows from 3.5 with $V = Z(U)$ and $K = H$. \square

The sets $Z(U)^\#$, $\{\sim a \mid a \in Z(U)^\# \}$ and $\{-\sim a \mid a \in Z(U)^\# \}$ are three orbits of H on U (so each is of size $q-1$). We will show that each of the remaining $(q^2-1) - 3(q-1) = (q-2)(q-1)$ non-trivial elements of U can uniquely be written as the sum $-\sim a + \sim b$ with $a, b \in Z(U)^\#$ and $a \neq b$. Having succeeded we will know the action of μ_a on $U^\#$ for all $a \in U$.

The next very technical lemma is needed for the proof of the very important Lemma 5.13.

Lemma 5.12 (a) *If $a, b \in Z(U)^\#$ are different, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sim(-\sim a + \sim b) &= -\sim(a\mu_b\mu_{a\mu_a\mu_b+b}) + \sim(a\mu_a\mu_b + b) \\ &= -\sim(a + a\mu_a\mu_b) + \sim(b + a\mu_a\mu_b). \end{aligned}$$

(b) *If $e \in Z(U)^\#$ and $g, h \in H$ are different, then*

$$\sim(-\sim eg + \sim eh) = -\sim(eh^2g^{-1} + eg) + \sim(eh^2g^{-1} + eh).$$

Proof. (a) By 3.1 (e)

$$\begin{aligned} \sim(-\sim a + \sim b) &= (-(-\sim a + \sim b)\mu_b)\mu_b = (-(a\mu_a\mu_b^2 - b\mu_b)\mu_b)\mu_b = \\ &= (-(a\mu_a\mu_b - b)\mu_b + \sim b)\mu_b = (b\mu_b - (a\mu_a\mu_b + b)\mu_b)\mu_b = \\ &= a\mu_a\mu_b\mu_{a\mu_a\mu_b+b} + \sim(a\mu_a\mu_b + b) = (-\sim a)\mu_b\mu_{a\mu_a\mu_b+b} + \sim(a\mu_a\mu_b + b) \\ &= -\sim(a\mu_b\mu_{a\mu_a\mu_b+b}) + \sim(a\mu_a\mu_b + b). \end{aligned}$$

Now with 5.11

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{a+b} &= \mu_{-\sim a + \sim b} = \mu_{\sim(-\sim a + \sim b)} = \mu_{-\sim(a\mu_b\mu_{a\mu_a\mu_b+b}) + \sim(a\mu_a\mu_b+b)} \\ &= \mu_{a\mu_b\mu_{a\mu_a\mu_b+b} + a\mu_a\mu_b+b} \end{aligned}$$

and thus $a + b = a\mu_b\mu_{a\mu_a\mu_b+b} + a\mu_a\mu_b + b$. This finally implies $a\mu_b\mu_{a\mu_a\mu_b+b} = a + a\mu_a\mu_b$.

(b) This follows from (a) with $a = eg$ and $b = eh$. One has

$$\mu_a \mu_b = \mu_{eg} \mu_{eh} = g^{-1} \mu_e g h^{-1} \mu_e h = g^{-2} h \mu_e^2 h = g^{-2} h^2$$

and therefore $a \mu_a \mu_b = e g g^{-2} h^2 = e g^{-1} h^2$. \square

Lemma 5.13 *If $a, b, c \in Z(U)$ are different involutions, then $- \sim a + \sim b \notin \{c, - \sim c, \sim c\}$.*

Proof. By 5.10 the elements $- \sim a$ and $- \sim b$ lie in different cosets of $U/Z(U)$, hence $- \sim a + \sim b$ cannot be in $Z(U)$. If $- \sim a + \sim b = - \sim c$ for some $c \in Z(U)$, then $- \sim b + \sim a = \sim c$, so we only have to show that $- \sim a + \sim b = \sim c$ cannot hold.

Suppose that $\sim c = - \sim a + \sim b$ with $a \neq b$. Then with 5.12 (a) we get $c = \sim(- \sim a + \sim b) = - \sim(a + a \mu_a \mu_b) + \sim(b + a \mu_a \mu_b)$. But we have already shown above that this is impossible. \square

From now on, e will be a fixed involution in U and

$$\tau := \mu_e.$$

We introduce coordinates. By 5.9, U is isomorphic to $A(n, \theta)$ with $o(\theta)$ odd. We can label the elements as (a, b) with $a, b \in K := \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$.

We claim that we can assume that $H = \Lambda$ with $\Lambda \leq \text{Aut}(U)$ as defined in 5.2. By 5.4 there is an automorphism φ of U such that $\varphi^{-1} H \varphi = \Lambda$. So if $h \in H$ then there is a $\lambda \in K$ with $h^\varphi = h_\lambda$. Then

$$(a, b) \varphi^{-1} h = (a, b) h_\lambda \varphi^{-1} = (a \lambda, b \lambda^{1+\theta}) \varphi^{-1}.$$

Hence writing (a, b) instead of $(a, b) \varphi^{-1}$ we can assume $H = \Lambda$.

Since H acts transitively on the set of involutions, we can also assume $e = (0, 1)$.

Lemma 5.14 (a) *Let $K_\theta = \text{Fix}_K(\theta)$. Then $K_\theta = \mathbb{F}_2$.*

(b) *$[\sim e, \sim eh] \neq 1$ for h in $H^\#$.*

Proof. In $A(n, \theta)$, an element of the form (x, y) with $x \in K_\theta^\#$ commutes with (x', y') if and only if $x' \in K_\theta$, see Example 5.2. Let $a = (0, u)$ and $b = (0, v)$ be involutions. Since $(\sim a) \cdot 2 = a$ and since $(\sim b) \cdot 2 = b$ by 5.7, we get $\sim a = (u^{(1+\theta)^{-1}}, x)$ and $\sim b = (v^{(1+\theta)^{-1}}, y)$ with $x, y \in K$. Clearly $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^{1+\theta} = \lambda^2$ induces a bijection of K_θ . Thus if $u \in K_\theta$, then $\sim a$ and $\sim b$ commute iff $v \in K_\theta$.

Suppose that $|K_\theta| > 2$ and that $\lambda \in K_\theta \setminus \{0, 1\}$. Set $h := h_\lambda$, see Example 5.2. Then $eh = (0, \lambda^{1+\theta}) = (0, \lambda^2)$, hence $\sim e$ and $\sim eh$ commute. Therefore

$$(- \sim eh + \sim e) \cdot 2 = (- \sim eh) \cdot 2 + (\sim e) \cdot 2 = eh + e = (\sim(eh + e)) \cdot 2,$$

hence $c := - \sim eh + \sim e - \sim (eh + e) \in Z(U)$, see Example 5.2. Note that $c \neq 0$ by 5.13. In the next calculation the first equality follows from 3.1 (k) and the third from 5.12 (b).

$$\begin{aligned} (- \sim eh + \sim eh)\mu_{e+eh} &= - \sim -(- \sim eh + \sim eh) = - \sim (- \sim eh + \sim e) = \\ &= -(- \sim (eh + eh^{-1}) + \sim (e + eh^{-1})) = - \sim (e + eh^{-1}) + \sim (eh + eh^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

As $eh + eh^{-1} = (0, \lambda^2) + (0, \lambda^{-2}) = (0, \lambda^2 + \lambda^{-2})$ and $e + eh^{-1} = (0, 1) + (0, \lambda^{-2}) = (0, \lambda^4 + 1)$, it follows that $\sim (e + eh^{-1})$ and $\sim (eh + eh^{-1})$ commute. Then by the last calculation and by 5.7

$$\begin{aligned} (- \sim eh + \sim eh)\mu_{e+eh} \cdot 2 &= (- \sim (e + eh^{-1})) \cdot 2 + (\sim (eh + eh^{-1})) \cdot 2 = \\ &= (e + eh^{-1}) + (eh + eh^{-1}) = eh + e. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore as $eh + e \in Z(U)$ and as $(- \sim (e + eh)) \cdot 2 = eh + e$ as well, we get

$$d := - \sim (eh^{-1} + e) + \sim (eh + eh^{-1}) - \sim (e + eh) \in Z(U).$$

Again by 5.13, $d \neq 0$. Now by our calculation above

$$d = (- \sim eh + \sim e)\mu_{e+eh} - \sim (e + eh)$$

and

$$c = (- \sim eh + \sim e) - \sim (e + eh).$$

With 5.11 and 3.1 (l) applied to $a = (- \sim eh + \sim e)$ and $b = \sim (e + eh)$ we get $\mu_c = \mu_d$. But since c and d are involutions, 3.3 implies $c = d$. Therefore,

$$(- \sim eh + \sim e)\mu_{e+eh} = (- \sim eh + \sim e).$$

With 3.2 (b) we get $- \sim eh + \sim e = \sim (e + eh)$. But this contradicts 5.13. Hence $K_\theta = \mathbb{F}_2$ and therefore by the second paragraph of the proof $C_U(\sim e) = \langle Z(U), \sim e \rangle$. \square

The next two lemmata explicitly describe the elements $\sim a, - \sim a$ and $\sim a + \sim b$, where $a \neq b$ are involutions in U .

Lemma 5.15 *After possibly replacing θ by θ^{-1} , we can assume that*

$$- \sim e = (1, 0).$$

Then we have for all $a \in K^\#$

$$- \sim (0, a^{1+\theta}) = (a, 0) \text{ and } \sim (0, a^{1+\theta}) = (a, a^{1+\theta}).$$

Proof. By 5.14 the automorphism θ has no fixed points other than 0 and 1. Thus we can prove the first statement as in Lemma XI, 11.12 in [13]. The second holds since $(0, a^{1+\theta}) = eh_a$ and hence $- \sim (0, a^{1+\theta}) = - \sim eh_a = (- \sim e)h_a = (a, 0)$ by 3.1 (h). \square

Lemma 5.16 *Let $(a, b) \in U$ with $0 \notin \{a, b\}$ and $b \neq a^{1+\theta}$. Set $t = (\frac{b}{a})^{\theta^{-1}}$ and $s = a - t$.*

$$(a) \ (a, b) = - \sim (0, s^{1+\theta}) + \sim (0, t^{1+\theta}).$$

$$(b) \ \text{If } (a, b) = - \sim (0, u^{1+\theta}) + \sim (0, v^{1+\theta}), \text{ then } s = u \text{ and } t = v.$$

Proof. By 5.15 the formula in (a) holds iff $(a, b) = (s, 0) - (t, 0) = (s, 0) + (t, t^{1+\theta}) = (s+t, st^\theta + t^{1+\theta})$. Now $s+t = a$ and $t^{1+\theta} + st^\theta = t^\theta(s+t) = a \cdot \frac{b}{a} = b$, which implies (a).

By (a) all elements in U which are not in $Z(U) \cup \sim Z(U)^\# \cup - \sim Z(U)^\#$ are of the form $- \sim x + \sim y$ with $x, y \in Z(U)^\#, x \neq y$. Since we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |U \setminus (Z(U) \cup \sim Z(U)^\# \cup - \sim Z(U)^\#)| \\ &= q^2 - q - 2(q-1) = (q-1)(q-2), \end{aligned}$$

we see that x and y are always uniquely determined. This shows (b). \square

As a consequence of 5.16 we obtain:

Corollary 5.17 *The following is a partition of U :*

$$U = Z(U) \cup \sim Z(U)^\# \cup - \sim Z(U)^\# \cup \{- \sim a + \sim b \mid a, b \in Z(U)^\#, a \neq b\}.$$

We will call such a partition, which depends of the Moufang set $M(U, \tau)$ and which is fundamental for the rest of the proof, a *Suzuki partition*.

The next lemma is proven to verify the last paragraph of Definition 5.5.

Lemma 5.18 *For $(a, b) \in U^\#$, set $N_0(a, b) := a^{1+\theta} + a^{\theta-\theta^{-1}}b^{\theta^{-1}} + b$. Then $\mu_{(0, N_0(a, b))} = \mu_{(a, b)}$.*

Proof. For $a = 0$, we have $N_0(a, b) = b$. If $a \neq 0, b = 0$ or $b = a^{1+\theta}$, then $N_0(a, b) = a^{1+\theta}$ and the claim is true by 5.11, since by 5.15 $- \sim (0, a^{1+\theta}) = (a, 0)$ and $\sim (0, a^{1+\theta}) = (a, a^{1+\theta})$. If $a \neq 0$ and b neither 0 nor $a^{1+\theta}$, then $N_0(a, b) = s^{1+\theta} + t^{1+\theta}$ with s, t as in 5.16, and so this case follows again from 5.11. \square

5.2.3 The action of τ on U

In the next two lemmata we calculate the action of $\tau = \mu_e$ on U .

Lemma 5.19 *Let $g, h \in H$ with $g \neq h$. Then*

$$(- \sim eg + \sim eh)\tau = - \sim ej^{-1}h^{-2} + \sim eh^{-1},$$

where $j \in H$ such that $ej = eg^{-1} + eh^{-1}$.

Proof. Let $j \in H$ with $ej = eg^{-1} + eh^{-1}$. Then, as τ inverts every element in H , 4.6 (c), we get with (3A) and 3.1 (g) that

$$\begin{aligned} (- \sim eg + \sim eh)\tau &= (e\tau g - e\tau h)\tau = (eg^{-1}\tau - eh^{-1}\tau)\tau = \\ (eg^{-1} + eh^{-1})\mu_{eh^{-1}} + \sim eh^{-1} &= (eg^{-1} + eh^{-1})h\tau h^{-1} + \sim eh^{-1} = \\ ej\tau h^{-2} + \sim eh^{-1} &= e\tau j^{-1}h^{-2} + \sim eh^{-1} = - \sim ej^{-1}h^{-2} + \sim eh^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 5.20 *If $a, b \in K^\#$ with $b \neq a^{1+\theta}$, then*

- (a) $(0, a^{1+\theta})\tau = (a^{-1}, 0)$.
- (b) $(a, 0)\tau = (0, a^{-1-\theta})$.
- (c) $(a, a^{1+\theta})\tau = (a^{-1}, a^{-1-\theta})$.
- (d) $(a, b)\tau = (\frac{s}{Nt} + \frac{1}{t}, \frac{1}{t^\theta}(\frac{s}{Nt} + \frac{1}{t}))$ with s, t as in 5.16 and $N^{1+\theta} = N_0(a, b)$.

Proof. As $\tau = \mu_e$, we get with 3.1 that $eh_a\tau = e\tau h_a^{-1} = - \sim eh_a^{-1}$, which shows (a). Similarly, $(- \sim e)h_a\tau = (- \sim e)\tau h_a^{-1} = eh_a^{-1}$, which is (b).

By 3.2(b) $(\sim e)h_a\tau = (\sim e)\tau h_a^{-1} = (\sim e)h_a^{-1}$, which is (c).

Let s, t be as in 5.16. Set $g := h_s$ and $h := h_t$. Then $(a, b) = - \sim eg + \sim eh$ and hence by 5.19 $(a, b)\tau = - \sim ej^{-1}h^2 + \sim eh^{-1}$ with $ej = eg^{-1} + eh^{-1} = (0, s^{-1-\theta}) + (0, t^{-1-\theta}) = (0, (st)^{-1-\theta}(s^{1+\theta} + t^{1+\theta})) = (0, (st)^{-1-\theta}N_0(a, b))$. Therefore $ej^{-1} = (0, (st)^{1+\theta}N_0(a, b)^{-1})$ and so $ej^{-1}h^{-2} = (0, s^{1+\theta}t^{-1-\theta}N_0(a, b)^{-1})$ and $- \sim (ej^{-1}h^{-2}) = (st^{-1}N^{-1}, 0)$. We get

$$(a, b)\tau = (st^{-1}N^{-1}, 0) + (t^{-1}, t^{-1-\theta}) = \left(\frac{s}{Nt} + \frac{1}{t}, \frac{1}{t^\theta} \left(\frac{s}{Nt} + \frac{1}{t} \right) \right),$$

showing (d). □

Lemma 5.21 *θ is a Tits automorphism.*

Proof. The strategy of the proof is to apply τ to a convient element of U which allows us to calculate a^θ for $a \in K$.

For all $h \in H^\#$, we have by 5.20, 3.2 (b) and (3A)

$$(\sim eh - \sim e)\tau = ((\sim eh^{-1})\tau - (\sim e)\tau)\tau = (\sim eh^{-1} - \sim e)\tau + e.$$

For $a \in K \setminus \{0, 1\}$ and $h = h_a$, this means

$$(*) \quad (a + 1, a(a^\theta + 1))\tau = (a^{-1} + 1, a^{-1}(a^{-\theta} + 1))\tau + (0, 1).$$

By 5.16 there are uniquely determined elements $s, t, u, v \in K^\#$ such that

$$(a + 1, a(a^\theta + 1)) = (s, 0) - (t, 0) \text{ and } (a^{-1} + 1, a^{-1}(a^{-\theta} + 1)) = (u, 0) - (v, 0).$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
t &= a^{\theta^{-1}}(a+1)(a^{\theta^{-1}}+1)^{-1}, \\
s &= a+1+t = (a+1)(a^{\theta^{-1}}+1)^{-1}(a^{\theta^{-1}}+(a^{\theta^{-1}}+1)) = a^{-\theta^{-1}}t, \\
v &= (a^{-\theta^{-1}}+1)^{-1}a^{-\theta^{-1}}(a^{-1}+1) = (a^{\theta^{-1}}+1)^{-1}a^{-1}(a+1) = a^{-1-\theta^{-1}}t = a^{-1}s \\
&\text{and}
\end{aligned}$$

$$u = (a^{-1}+1) + v = a^{-1}(a+1) + a^{-1}s = a^{-1}(a+1+s) = a^{-1}t.$$

Set

$$N := (s^{1+\theta} + t^{1+\theta})^{(1+\theta)^{-1}} \text{ and } M := (u^{1+\theta} + v^{1+\theta})^{(1+\theta)^{-1}}.$$

Then $M = a^{-1}N$ and $N^{1+\theta} = (1 + a^{-1-\theta^{-1}})t^{1+\theta}$. By substituting first the calculated expressions in equation (*) and then by applying 5.20 we get

$$(sN^{-1}t^{-1}+t^{-1}, sN^{-1}t^{-1-\theta}+t^{-1-\theta}) = (uM^{-1}v^{-1}+v^{-1}, uM^{-1}v^{-1-\theta}+v^{-1-\theta}+1).$$

Hence

$$a^{-\theta^{-1}}N^{-1} + t^{-1} = a^{1+\theta^{-1}}N^{-1} + a^{1+\theta^{-1}}t^{-1}.$$

This implies

$$(a^{-\theta^{-1}} + a^{1+\theta^{-1}})t = (a^{1+\theta^{-1}} + 1)N.$$

Thus

$$N = a^{-\theta^{-1}}(a^{2\theta^{-1}+1} + 1)(a^{1+\theta^{-1}} + 1)^{-1}t.$$

Therefore we get

$$(1+a^{-1-\theta^{-1}})t^{1+\theta} = N^{1+\theta} = a^{-1-\theta^{-1}}(a^{2\theta^{-1}+1}+1)(a^{2+\theta}+1)(a^{1+\theta^{-1}}+1)^{-1}(a^{\theta+1}+1)^{-1}t^{1+\theta}$$

and so

$$a^{1+\theta^{-1}}(1+a^{-1-\theta^{-1}})(1+a^{1+\theta^{-1}})(1+a^{1+\theta}) = (a^{2\theta^{-1}+1}+1)(a^{2+\theta}+1).$$

Hence

$$(1+a^{1+\theta^{-1}})^2(1+a^{1+\theta}) = a^{3+2\theta^{-1}+\theta} + 1 + a^{2\theta^{-1}+1} + a^{2+\theta}$$

and

$$1 + a^{2+2\theta^{-1}} + a^{1+\theta} + a^{3+2\theta^{-1}+\theta} = a^{3+2\theta^{-1}+\theta} + 1 + a^{2\theta^{-1}+1} + a^{2+\theta}.$$

We get

$$a^{2+2\theta^{-1}} + a^{1+\theta} = a^{2+\theta} + a^{2\theta^{-1}+1}$$

and so

$$a(a+1)a^{2\theta^{-1}} = a(a+1)a^{\theta}.$$

Since $a \neq 1$, this implies $a^{2\theta^{-1}} = a^\theta$ and hence $a^2 = a^{\theta^2}$. \square

Now we are able to prove the second main theorem.

Proof of Theorem 2: By 5.9 U is isomorphic to $A(n, \theta)$ with $|U| = 2^{2n}$, and by 5.21 θ is a Tits automorphism. Therefore it remains to show that $(a, b)\tau = \left(\frac{b}{N(a, b)}, \frac{a}{N(a, b)}\right)$ with $N(a, b) = a^{2+\theta} + ab + b^\theta = N_0(a, b)^\theta$. If $a = 0$, then $N(0, b) = b^\theta$. By 5.20

$$(0, b)\tau = (b^{-(\theta+1)^{-1}}, 0) = (b^{-\theta+1}, 0) = \left(\frac{b}{b^\theta}, 0\right) = \left(\frac{b}{N(0, b)}, \frac{0}{N(0, b)}\right).$$

If $b = 0$, then $N(a, 0) = a^{2+\theta}$ and by 5.20

$$(a, 0)\tau = (0, a^{-1-\theta}) = \left(0, \frac{a}{a^{2+\theta}}\right) = \left(\frac{0}{N(a, 0)}, \frac{a}{N(a, 0)}\right).$$

If $b = a^{1+\theta}$, then

$$N(a, b) = a^{2+\theta} + aa^{1+\theta} + a^{\theta^2+1} = a^{2+\theta}$$

and

$$(a, b)\tau = (a^{-1}, a^{-1-\theta}) = \left(\frac{a^{1+\theta}}{a^{2+\theta}}, \frac{a}{a^{2+\theta}}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{N(a, b)}, \frac{a}{N(a, b)}\right).$$

If $a, b \neq 0$ and $b \neq a^{1+\theta}$, then by 5.20 (d)

$$(a, b)\tau = \left(\frac{s}{Nt} + \frac{1}{t}, \frac{1}{t^\theta} \left(\frac{s}{Nt} + \frac{1}{t}\right)\right)$$

with $t = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\theta^{-1}}$, $s = a + t$ and $N^{1+\theta} = N_0(a, b) = N(a, b)^{\theta^{-1}}$. Since $(1 + \theta)^{-1} = 1 - \theta$, we have

$$N = (N(a, b)^{\theta^{-1}})^{\theta^{-1}} = N(a, b)^{1-\theta^{-1}}.$$

We compute

$$st^{-1} = (a + a^{1-\theta^{-1}}b^{-\theta^{-1}})a^{\theta^{-1}}b^{-\theta^{-1}} = a^{1+\theta^{-1}}b^{-\theta^{-1}} + 1$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} N(a, b)^{\theta^{-1}} st^{-1} &= (a^{1+\theta^{-1}}b^{-\theta^{-1}} + 1)(a^{1+\theta} + a^{\theta^{-1}}b^{\theta^{-1}} + b) = \\ &= a^{2+\theta+\theta^{-1}}b^{-\theta^{-1}} + a^{1+2\theta^{-1}} + a^{1+\theta^{-1}}b^{1-\theta^{-1}} + a^{1+\theta} + a^{\theta^{-1}}b^{\theta^{-1}} + b = \\ &= a^{\theta^{-1}}b^{-\theta^{-1}}(a^{2+\theta} + ab + b^{2\theta^{-1}}) + b + a^{1+\theta} + a^{1+2\theta^{-1}} = \frac{1}{t}N(a, b) + b. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\frac{s}{Nt} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{N(a, b)} \left(\frac{1}{t}N(a, b) + b \right) + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{b}{N(a, b)}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{t^\theta} \left(\frac{s}{Nt} + \frac{1}{t} \right) = \frac{a}{b} \frac{b}{N(a, b)} = \frac{a}{N(a, b)}.$$

\square

6 Generalized Suzuki Moufang sets

If $M(U, \tau)$ is a finite Suzuki Moufang set, then we have seen that the following hold:

- (a) H is transitive on $Z(U)^\#$.
- (b) For every $a \in U^\#$ there is a $b \in Z(U)^\#$ with $a \in V_b$.
- (c) U has a Suzuki partition, this means

$$U = Z(U) \cup \sim Z(U)^\# \cup - \sim Z(U)^\# \cup \{- \sim a + \sim b \mid a, b \in Z(U)^\#, a \neq b\}.$$

In the infinite case, one can generalize the concept of Suzuki Moufang sets. It turns out that a generalized Suzuki Moufang set $M(K, L, \theta)$ is an 'ordinary' Suzuki Moufang set (this means θ bijective and hence $K = L = K^\theta$) iff one of these conditions holds (in which case all of them hold).

Theorem 6.1 *Let K be a field of characteristic 2, θ a Tits endomorphism, $k = K^\theta$ and L a k -subspace of K with $1 \in L$ and $k[L] = K$. Let $M(U, \tau)$ be the generalized Suzuki Moufang set as defined in 5.5. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (a) θ is surjective.
- (b) K is perfect.
- (c) U has a Suzuki partition.
- (d) H acts transitively on $Z(U)^\#$.
- (e) For every $a \in U^\#$ there is a $b \in Z(U)^\#$ with $a \in V_b$.

Proof. It is clear that (a) and (b) are equivalent since θ^2 is the Frobenius endomorphism.

Moreover, we have $(0, x)\tau\mu_{(a,b)} = (0, N(a, b)^\theta x)$ for $a, b, x \in L, (a, b) \neq (0, 0)$. Since $H = \langle \tau\mu_{(a,b)} \mid (a, b) \in U^\# \rangle$, one sees immediately that (d) implies (a).

Since $N(0, a) = a^\theta$ and thus $(0, x)\tau\mu_{(0,a)} = (0, a^2x)$ for $a, x \in L, a \neq 0$, we conclude that (d) follows from (b).

We show (e) implies (a): Let $a \in L^\#$. Then there is $b \in L$ with $\mu_{(1,a)} = \mu_{(0,b)}$. This implies $1 + a^\theta + a = N(1, a) = N(0, b) = b^\theta$, thus $a = (b + a + 1)^\theta \in k$. Since L generates K as a ring, this implies $K = k$.

Next we show that (c) follows from (a). If $a, b \in L$ with $a \neq 0, b \neq 0, b \neq a^{1+\theta}$, then $(a, b) = - \sim (0, s) + \sim (0, t)$ with $t = (\frac{a}{b})^{\theta-1}, s = a + t$.

Finally we show that (c) implies (e). We only have to show that if $(a, b) = - \sim (0, s) + \sim (0, t)$ with $s, t \neq 0, s \neq t$, then there is a $c \in L$ with $\mu_{(a,b)} = \mu_{(0,c)}$. One has $(a, b) = (s + t, (s + t)t^\theta)$ and thus

$$N(a, b) = (s + t)^{2+\theta} + (s + t)^2 t^\theta + t^2 (s + t)^\theta = (s^2 + t^2)s^\theta + s^\theta t^2 + t^{2+\theta}$$

$$= s^{2+\theta} + t^{2+\theta} = (s^{1+\theta} + t^{1+\theta})^\theta = N(0, s^{1+\theta} + t^{1+\theta}),$$

which yields (e)

□

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